

## FLY DECLARED MOST DANGEROUS INSECT

Health Authorities Declare that it is the Greatest Carrier of Disease.

FOOD SHOULD BE WELL PROTECTED.

For those who would get rid of the house fly, which for the next few months will be on the job early and late, the Department of Health of Chicago is busy distributing a poster which contains invaluable pointers for the householders anxious to rid themselves of this annoyance.

The fact that flies are annoying insects is not the only reason that has prompted the authorities to wage a war of extermination against them. The circular which the department is sending broadcast through the city emphasizes the assertion that flies "are the most dangerous insects known to man," and that they are carriers of such infectious diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other dreaded ills.

Especially does the department impress upon the householders the fact that flies carry from place to place millions of death-dealing germs, which they deposit wherever they may alight, and that unless the food-stuffs, principally milk, are well protected from them, the danger of infection will be great.

Following are parts of the circular, which are full of facts and advice:

Don't allow flies in your house. Don't permit them near your food, especially milk.

Don't buy foodstuffs where flies are tolerated.

Don't eat where flies have access to the food.

Flies are the most dangerous insects known to man.

Flies are the filthiest of all vermin. They are born in filth, live in filth and carry filth around with them.

Flies are known to be carriers of millions of death-dealing disease germs. They leave some of these germs wherever they alight.

Flies may infect the food you eat.

Flies may infect you with tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. They have a habit of feasting on tuberculosis sputum and other discharges of those sick with these diseases, and then go direct to your food, to your drink, to the lips of your sleeping child, or perhaps to a small open wound on your hands or face. When germs are deposited in milk they multiply very fast, therefore milk should never be exposed to flies.

Screen your windows and doors. Do it early before fly time, and keep screens up until snow falls.

Screen all food, especially milk. Do not eat food that has been in contact with flies.

Screen the baby's bed and keep flies away from the baby's bottle, the baby's "comforter."

Keep flies away from the sick especially those ill with typhoid fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Screen the patient's bed. Kill every fly that enters the sick room. Immediately disinfect and dispose of all discharges.

Catch the flies as fast as they appear. Use liquid poisons, sticky fly papers and traps.

Place either of these fly poisons in shallow dishes throughout the house:

(a) Two teaspoonfuls of for-

maldehyde to a pint of water, or (b) One dram of bichromate of potash dissolved in two ounces of water, sweetened with plenty of sugar.

To quickly clear rooms of flies, burn pyrethrum powder or blow powdered black flag into the air of the room with a powder blower. This causes flies to fall to the floor in stunned condition. They must then be gathered up and destroyed.

Eliminate the Breeding Places of Flies.

Sprinkle chloride of lime or kerosene over contents of out-houses and garbage boxes. Keep garbage receptacles tightly covered, clean the cans every day the boxes every week. Keep the ground around garbage boxes clean.

Sprinkle chloride of lime over manure piles, old paper, old straw and other refuse of like nature. Keep manure in screened pit or vault, if possible.

Pour kerosene into the drains. Keep sewerage systems in good order, repair all leaks immediately.

Clean condensors every day. Keep 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in them all the time. Get rid of sawdust boxes used as condensors—destroy them—they're unsanitary.

Don't allow dirt to accumulate in corners, behind doors, back of radiators, under stoves, etc.

Allow no decaying matter of any sort to accumulate on or near your premises.

Flies in the home indicate a careless housekeeper. Remember: No dirt—no flies.

### OPPOSED TO VIOLENCE.

Dynamite Outrages Denounced by Striking Street Car Men at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., June 29.—

The Street Car Men's Union passed resolutions in which they denounced the attempts made Saturday and Sunday nights to wreck cars with dynamite. The resolutions were signed by Henry Reese, president, and Fred Frank, secretary of the Union.

The Union has sent an appeal to the State rederation of Labor asking that financial aid be sent them during the strike. In case the unions of the State do not send in enough money for the strikers appeals will be made to the unions in other states in the West.

Another attempt was made late last night to wreck a Second street car at the corner of lower Second street and Fulton avenue. A large stick of dynamite was placed under a car but it failed to go off. A test was made of the dynamite today and it was exploded by means of a fuse. Had it exploded under the car it is believed it would have been completely wrecked and probably there would have been loss of life.

Home-Made Auto on Trip to Niagara.

H. C. Jones, manager of the Home Telephone Company at Owensboro, Yewell Bottoff and Charles Smith, all of Owensboro have started for Niagara Falls in an automobile. They hope to make a trip Detroit, Mich., Toronto and Montreal Canada to the falls and return by Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., Columbus and Cincinnati, O., Lexington and Louisville, Ky. They are intending to make the 3,000 mile trip in 15 days. The machine in which the trip is being made was constructed by Mr. Smith at an Owensboro foundry, and if the machine stands the test more machines probably will be made in the city.

Try our Job Work.

## Base Ball.

The E. A. C. Jrs. defeated the Oak Hill nine in a one-sided game at the local park yesterday, the score being 24 to 6. The feature of the game was Spillman's pitching. He struck out 18 men in six innings. Battery, Earlington, Stone, Spillman and Foster; Oak Hill, Ezel and Johnson.

The E. A. C. Srs., were defeat at the local park by the Nebo team by a score of 5 to 4. Foley and Foley, the Earlington battery, did good work, as did the whole team, but the Nebo boys were too fast for them. Huffman and Everett were the Nebo battery.

### Hints to the Scorer.

Shall the error column be abolished from base ball? So few fans know how to score a game properly that there is considerable talk of cutting the mistake section out of box scores.

No matter how careful and conscientious a scorer is, he has to exercise splendid judgement or he will be unfair to either the batter or the fielder.

Beginners make a practice of jotting down an "error" every time a fielder gets his hands on a batted ball. Not only does this rob the batsman of a hit, but it does the fielder a great injustice.

The base ball tyro never stops to consider whether the ball took a false bound or whether or not the baseman recovered it in time to throw the runner out at first. So many things have to be taken into consideration that only a trained expert can score a game correctly. One rule which it is always best to follow is to give the batsman the benefit of the doubt. If you do not know whether to score a batted ball a hit, or an error, just set it down as a base hit.

The error column in the box score only works against the hustling, ambitious player who doesn't think about his average and goes after everything in sight. If fielders felt sure that they would not be unjustly charged with errors, desperate chances to recover batted balls would be taken.

There is another school of base ball men who would penalize "mental blunders" only. They would charge every player who makes a "bone-headed" play with an error, but mistakes of the hands and arms would not be officially recognized. Few managers will abuse players for making muffs or bad throws, but the slow thinkers who get caught between the bases and do other foolish things are roundly berated.

To score a game properly the fan must be imbued with a good deal of charity. Of course scorers will never quite agree on what constitutes a base hit. In a measure that fact that a batsman beats the ball to first is prima facie evidence that he is entitled to a hit.

When the fielder gets his hands on a batted ball most inexperienced scorers slip up. If the ball takes a bad bound or rolls to the infielder so slowly that he does not have time to throw his man out at first, they immediately score it as an "error." The rule reads:

"When a fair hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base, or to force out another base runner,

a base hit shall be scored."

This is as plain as the nose on a fan's face, yet he will go right on scoring a palpable hit as an error, regardless of the circumstances.

Another rule reads: "When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out a batsman or to force a base runner, a base hit shall be scored."

Then, again, some scorers insist on charging fielders with errors when the ball takes a false or freakish bound. If the fielder stops the ball in such an angle that he cannot throw to the base it is a base hit. Always give the fielder a chance for his white alley. Also be fair with the batter by giving him the benefit of the doubt. Also remember that an out-fielder has some rights which you are bound to respect. If after a hard run he gets his hands on the ball and drops it, do not charge him with an error unless he had a fair chance to field it.

### A Good Woman Passes Away.

Mrs. Elizabeth Goodloe died at her home in the country near here, June 28rd and was buried on the 24th at Grapevine cemetery. She had been ill sometime and her death was not unexpected owing to her advanced age, she being in her eighty-ninth year. She was a good woman and had been a member of the Christian Church for many years. Mrs. Goodloe is survived by two children, Mr. Em Goodloe, of this place, and Mrs. W. H. Moore, of Grapevine neighborhood.

### Good Chance for Building Electric Line.

Madisonville, Ky., June 30.—A meeting of the stockholders of the recently incorporated Kentucky Electric Railway company, contemplating the establishment of a line from Dawson Springs, this county, to Providence, Webster county, or to this city, held a meeting at Dawson Friday. Substantial encouragement was given them by the citizens of Dawson. Chicago men have a contract to float the bonds of the company. The line will traverse between twenty and twenty-five miles in length.

Madisonville is preparing to offer inducements for the road to make it an objective point.

### LIST OF OFFICERS.

Chosen at Estill Springs Meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association.

Lexington, June 28.—The officers of the Kentucky Educational Association elected at the Estill Springs are:

President—Prof. W. H. Mustaine, director of physical education, State University, Lexington.

Vice-President—Miss Julia M. Cochran, director of physical education, Semple Collegiate Institute, Louisville.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Brown, physical director, Y. M. C. A., Lexington.

Mrs. R. L. Stout, director of physical education for women, at State University, was elected as a delegate to the Department of Physical Education of the National Educational Association, which meets at Denver on July 6. Henderson was chosen as the meeting place next year.

Governor Willson Starts Campaigning for Education.

Frankfort, June 28.—Gov. Willson left today to spend a week campaigning in the interest of the educational movement in Kentucky. He will be gone until Saturday.

## L. & N. PURCHASES SEABOARD OUTLET

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Said to Have Been Acquired.

THIS IS A VALUABLE ACQUISITION.

An outlet to the seaboard for the Louisville and Nashville railroad, a most important acquisition in point of strategy and extension of its facilities for the handling of steamer traffic along the Atlantic coast has been finally realized according to reports received in Louisville yesterday.

In the rumored purchase by the Louisville & Nashville of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railway, a road extending to Brunswick, Ga., a seacoast seventy-five miles, the Louisville & Nashville will realize what has long been an ardent desire on the part of its directors—an outlet to the seaboard. Notwithstanding that the road goes to the Gulf of Mexico on its westerly branch, it has long been held essential that ultimately the company must acquire or construct a road to the seacoast from Atlanta.

The Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railway recently went into the hands of a receiver, and speculation was rife as to the future of the road until reports emanating from reliable financial circles disclosed the fact that the Louisville & Nashville was negotiating for its purchase.

The road said to be acquired by the Louisville & Nashville has excellent harbor facilities at Brunswick, Ga., and has steamer connections with New York, Boston, Havana and other important points along the coast.

### It Is Not Natural to Grieve or be Unhappy.

I believe there will finally be a day when the people exercise and the proper care of the body, feeding, etc.,—together with the high culture of reading and mental instruction will make earth seem almost like a heaven, especially to the little children.

If a happy mind is built by a happy thought—produced by happy labor then surely there can be no conflict drawn. This world can at least be made better, though it is already good. If you will look about you you will see everything spread out by nature and in a natural way to make you happy.

Misery does not come about by nature, neither does nature bring it about. Unhappiness comes about by some disobedience to the law of nature, and if we will give ourselves time and the proper reasoning we would be a great deal happier. Some people grieve at the death of a friend and claim it is natural. Now reason here on the subject: is it natural to grieve at a thing that nature produces? Why not grieve when they are born? It is as natural to be born as it is to die.

In my estimation we grieve and make ourselves miserable because we have been taught to do so. The Indians were a race of people that never grieved for their dead until they were taught to do so by the white man. And this is one proof clearly shown before our eyes that it is not natural to be unhappy, for they were a set of humans that lived far closer to natural laws than the white man.

We are fictitiously, dreamily, mentally taught rather than truthfully and naturally taught even at this day and age where

we claim the human race is at the highest point of civilization. On every hand, and at every turning point of history, we have claimed the human a struggling race, coming up through the valleys of deism, mythology, barbarism, and from the lowest forms of civilization, struggling century by century to reach the highest plane of civilization; and at the end we see less grief from natural causes and more from unnatural causes.

We are so miserably taught things from dead language that we are misguided and at a loss, and grief seems to be the only remedy. SPENCER MELTON. Written June 22, 1909.

## GOOD REPORTS ON THE CROP CONDITIONS.

Wheat in Better Shape Than Last Year, and Corn Area Larger.

Frankfort, Ky., June 29.—State Agriculturist Rankin today issued the July report of crop conditions throughout Kentucky. The report includes a general summary of the last three months. The commissioner says:

The greater part of the wheat crop has been cut, but some remains yet uncut, owing to the unfavorable weather. The condition of the crop at this time last year was 85 per cent., against 91 per cent. for this year. The average price for the State is \$1.24 per bushel.

The largest acreage of corn has been planted in Kentucky that has been planted for years, with the possible exception of 1908, due in a large measure to the cutting out of the 1908 tobacco crop, which caused many to quit the raising of the crop altogether. This year all corn has been planted in good time, and the prospects are for a very large crop. Last year's acreage for the State was 95 per cent.; this year's acreage is 96. Average price for corn in the State is 87 cents.

Last year the oats crop was a complete failure, but the prospects this year are for a large yield and good crop.

A larger crop of tobacco been planted this year than ever before, and its condition at this time is good, although there has been too much wet weather. There has been planted this year between 160,000 and 170,000 acres of burley. The acreage at this time in 1907 as compared with 1906 was 90 per cent. of the crop. The acreage in 1908 as compared with 1908 was 17 per cent. of the crop, and the acreage this year is 114 per cent. of the crop, showing a very large increase over an average crop. The condition of the crop at this time in 1907 was 83 per cent. and the condition in 1908, on account of the continued dry weather, was not good, while the condition this year at the same date is 88 per cent. for the whole State.

There seems to have been a tendency on the part of the growers in the dark tobacco district towards increasing the acreage of dark tobacco. The acreage July 1, 1907, as compared with the average crop, was 72 per cent., and the acreage July 1, 1908, was 90 per cent., while the acreage July 1, 1908 was 101 per cent. of the crop planted, and the condition is very favorable, showing 96 per cent.

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